

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION

ANTHONY OLIVER,	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
	§	
v.	§	No. 3:22-cv-00981-N (BT)
	§	
SANTANDER CONSUMER USA	§	
INC., et al.,	§	
Defendants.	§	

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Plaintiff Anthony Oliver, a Georgia state prisoner, filed a *pro se* civil action under the Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA), [15 U.S.C. §§ 1681-1681x](#). Oliver did not pay the filing fee, but he did file a motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Having screened Oliver’s complaint and his motion, the undersigned recommends the Court DISMISS the complaint as barred by the three-strikes provision of [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(g\)](#) and DENY the motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* as moot.

The “three strikes” provision of the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(g\)](#), precludes a prisoner from bringing a civil action *in forma pauperis* if on three or more prior occasions, while confined as a prisoner, he filed civil actions or appeals that were dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim. See [Jackson v. Johnson, 475 F.3d 261, 265 \(5th Cir. 2017\)](#). Section 1915(g) “comports with the PLRA’s effort ‘to filter out the bad claims filed by prisoners and facilitate consideration of

the good.” [Brown v. Megg, 857 F.3d 287, 291 \(5th Cir. 2017\)](#) (quoting [Coleman v. Tollefson, 575 U.S. 532, 135 S. Ct. 1759, 1762 \(2015\)](#)).

Oliver has accrued three strikes under § 1915(g). Before filing this complaint, and while he was incarcerated as a prisoner, Oliver filed at least three civil cases that were dismissed as frivolous or for failure to state a claim under [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(e\)](#). See *Oliver v. Kemp*, No. 1:19-CV-5014-TCB-JFK (N.D. Ga. Dec. 11, 2019); *Oliver v. Monson*, No. 0:10-CV-4218-APM-JJG (D. Minn. Jan. 3, 2011); *Oliver v. Reays Ranch Inv’rs*, No. 4:10-CV-0158-JMR-PSOT (D. Ariz. July 19, 2010). Also, a district court in the Northern District of Georgia previously held that Oliver is barred from filing civil lawsuits by the three-strikes provision of the PLRA. See *Oliver v. Chex Systems, Inc., et al.*, No. 3:20-CV-030-TCB (N.D. Ga. Mar. 20, 2020); *Oliver v. Kemp*, No. 1:19-CV-5014-TCB (N.D. Ga. Dec. 11, 2019).

Because Oliver has accrued three strikes, § 1915(g) precludes him from proceeding in this action *in forma pauperis* unless he alleges that he is in “imminent danger of serious physical injury” at the time of filing the complaint. See [Banos v. O’Guin, 144 F.3d 883, 884 \(5th Cir. 1998\)](#) (per curiam). Oliver claims that he is “imminent danger.” Compl. 20-21 ([ECF No. 3](#)). Specifically, he alleges that the Court should allow this case to proceed because he would be “irreparably harmed” with respect to his breach of contract claim if his motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* is denied. *Id.* 21.

To meet the imminent danger requirement of § 1915(g), the threat must be “real and proximate.” [\*Ciarpaglini v. Saini\*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 \(7th Cir. 2003\)](#); see also [\*Banos\*, 144 F.3d at 885](#) (Under § 1915(g), the court “must determine if danger exists at the time the *plaintiff seeks to file his complaint or notice of appeal IFP*”) (emphasis in original). Allegations of past harm are insufficient to show imminent harm because the harm alleged must constitute “genuine emergencies” where “time is pressing.” [\*Heimermann v. Litscher\*, 337 F.3d 781, 782 \(7th Cir. 2003\)](#) (per curiam); see also [\*Banos\*, 144 F.3d at 885](#) (finding the prisoner had “not alleged, much less established, that he faced imminent danger of serious physical injury at the time that his notice of appeal was filed”). Oliver’s allegations do not demonstrate that he was in “imminent danger of serious physical injury” at the time he filed his complaint. See [\*Banos\*, 144 F.3d at 884](#). Therefore, he is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* under § 1915(g).

### **Recommendation**

The Court should DISMISS this civil action as barred by the three-strikes provision of [28 U.S.C. § 1915\(g\)](#) and DENY Oliver’s motion for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* as moot. Such dismissal is with prejudice to the refile of an *in forma pauperis* complaint raising the same claims as presented here, but without prejudice to the refile of this complaint with full payment of the \$402.00 filing fee.

Signed May 4, 2022.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'RR', is written over a horizontal line.

REBECCA RUTHERFORD  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation shall be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See* [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#); [FED. R. CIV. P. 72\(b\)](#). To be specific, an objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n*, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), *modified by statute on other grounds*, [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)\(1\)](#) (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).